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This Ought to Settle the Delaware Case.

The reason officially assigned for the President's reconsideration of his purpose to reappoint S. H. VICK, the colored postmaster at Wilson, North Carolina, is definite and intelligible. Mr. VICK was originally appointed by President McKINLEY. He is turned down and Mr. PERSON gets the office, not because PERSON is white and VICK is black, but because the President has learned that last summer VICK bolted the party nomination and ran for Congress as an Independent in the Second District of North Carolina.

Speaking for Mr. ROOSEVELT, Postmaster-General PAYNE bulletins the negro postmaster's political offense and punishment in this brief but sufficient statement:

"Mr. VICK had not supported the Republican ticket, and, consequently, had forfeited his claim to party recognition."

This decision and precedent will probably govern the President's future action in the case of WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE of Delaware. BYRNE's case affords an almost exact parallel to that of VICK, except in the non-essential matter of the quantity of pigment in his epidermis.

Like the disloyal VICK, Mr. BYRNE was appointed to Federal office by President McKINLEY. Like VICK, BYRNE not only failed to support the Republican ticket, but actually forfeited his claim to party recognition by resigning the Federal office he held as a Republican and running for Congress in Delaware on a third ticket; and this without the remotest hope of election, but simply to procure the defeat of Congressman BALL, the regular Republican candidate.

The positive evidence of BYRNE's intent to defeat his own party and elect a Democrat has been furnished by no less an authority than J. EDWARD ADDICKS. A short time before the election he printed in his newspaper, the *Wilmington Sun*, the following announcement:

"Mr. ADDICKS authorized us to say that the Union Republicans would prefer to see a Democratic Congressman elected rather than Mr. BALL."

On the same day the same authority was thus reported in the *Wilmington Morning News*:

"The next Congressman from Delaware will be a Democrat, and I will then control the Federal patronage."

After the election ADDICKS proclaimed the success of the factional plot against the Republican candidate in this triumphant communication to the *Public Ledger* of Philadelphia, printed over his own name:

"We have taken away the temptation of Federal patronage by existing from the situation Congressman BALL, who betrayed our confidence."

Thus the first part of ADDICKS's confident prediction before election was verified. The next Congressman from Delaware was a Democrat, a fact due solely to BYRNE's otherwise hopeless and useless candidacy. And the attempt to verify the second part of ADDICKS's prediction, namely, that he would then control the Federal patronage in Delaware, was seen in the prompt reappointment of BYRNE himself, the instrument of the party treason, to his former office as United States District Attorney for Delaware.

The Republican Senate has never confirmed BYRNE's nomination, although Mr. ROOSEVELT has renewed it at the extrajudicial; and up to the present time it has looked as if the President was determined to insist upon the realization of the ADDICKS programme in this particular.

Now, however, the principle is distinctly affirmed by the Administration in the VICK case that factional enterprises like BYRNE's forfeit the claim to party recognition.

This seems to dispose of WILLIAM MICHAEL BYRNE, so far as the support of the White House is concerned. Mr. ROOSEVELT, surely, cannot apply one rule to the poor negro postmaster in North Carolina, whose disloyalty did not in the slightest degree affect the result in the district, and another rule to the white lawyer in Delaware, who did in fact transfer a seat and a vote in the House from the Republicans to the Democrats.

The Attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

In giving testimony on Tuesday in his action for libel against President H. H. VANDERBILT of the Interurban Railway Company, WILLIAM HOWARD ARDREY gave us some very interesting information as to how a certain kind of litigation is started against great corporations. Forgive the somewhat rambling part of his explanation, but it is in this that is stated in effect, that companies that are in the line of the street railway industry are not to be treated as ordinary corporations. They are to be treated as public utilities, and their actions are to be judged by the standards of public utility.

It was not until a short time ago that the street railway industry was treated as a public utility. It was then that the public utility companies were required to file their accounts with the public utility commission.

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whatever went on in his office. In view of Mr. ARDREY's testimony, may be the District Attorney will say whether or not he was responsible for recommending a lawyer to institute litigation against the Metropolitan Company.

For our own part we do not believe that Mr. JEROME assumed any such relation to the case, but that if he did so the conditions presented to him must have differed materially from those of which the public has been made aware. It may be that the further inquiries of the District Attorney will elucidate other and interesting features of the extraordinary pursuit of the Metropolitan corporation. What, precisely, was the nature of the newspaper initiative, the impassioned denunciation of the management? Was it purely altruistic and disinterested, or was there a shrewd and well-conceived apprehension of the practical merits of the short side of the market?

Should the District Attorney succeed in setting forth the whole truth the case would not pass away without distinct public advantage therefrom. It would be of no little service to have fully laid bare the whole anatomy of mingled blackmail and stock jobbery, quite apart from any real or imaginary merits of the case, underlies the attack on the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Guilford.
THE SUN congratulates the Hon. JOSEPH M. MOREHEAD of Greensboro, N. C., president of the Guilford Battleground Association, and the people of the Old North State generally on the recent selection of Guilford Battleground as the site of the monuments of the Revolutionary Generals NASH and DAVIDSON, for each of which Congress last July voted an appropriation.

By an amendment to the joint resolution which Mr. KITCHIN with so much spirit pressed through the House, the choice of site was left to the Secretary of War, acting, so far as possible, with the Governor of North Carolina. The Secretary of War practically put the matter into the hands of Governor AYCOCK. People of several localities urged their claims with vigor. But Guilford Battleground was too obviously the appropriate place.

Guilford is the only battlefield of the Revolution which is preserved in its entirety as an historical document to be handed down to posterity. It was purchased by the private contributions of patriotic North Carolinians. The alignments of the American forces under Gen. GREENE and of the British and German forces under Lord CORNWALLIS at all stages of the engagement are accurately and permanently marked. There are an excellent museum of Revolutionary relics and a fine auditorium, where Fourth of July celebrations are held. Over the entire field there are placed monuments in granite and marble to those who died in this particular engagement, as well as to North Carolina patriots who, like NASH and DAVIDSON, gave their lives on other fields in the cause of American independence. Guilford Battleground, as kept and marked by the gentlemen of the association of which Col. MOREHEAD is president, is in itself the monument to North Carolina in the Revolution—a monument such as no other State in the zone of that mighty struggle can boast.

It is 126 years since the Continental Congress voted a monument to Gen. NASH for his bravery on the battlefield of Germantown, where he lost his life, and it is 127 years since it voted that Gen. DAVIDSON be similarly honored for gallantry at Cowan's Ford, where he, too, was killed. The Continental Congress appropriated \$500 for each of these monuments. The Fifty-seventh Congress appropriated \$5,000 for each of them. But in 1777 and in 1781 the United States was poorer by a few dozen billions of dollars than it is now. And as for the delay of a little matter of a century and a quarter or thereabouts, that should not be charged up against the Republic as ingratitude. Absence of headlong impetuosity is the way to express it.

But the monuments are a certainty at last, and now let Col. MOREHEAD and his unrelenting get up such a resonant, rousing, reverberating Fourth of July celebration as even Guilford Battleground—long noted for enthusiasm and oratory on that glorious day—never has seen equalled.

Greek and the Gridlock.
We sometimes wonder if lack of education is not the best policy. There is continual babbling among the teachers, professors and superintendents as to what should be learned and what omitted in school and college courses. One set of done swears by "electives." Another set regards the student brought up on electives as a victim of superficial and lazy methods, an ineffectual smatterer. The gods of the schools of one city are the devils of the schools of another city. You can depend upon Dr. CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT of Cambridge to snuff at least once a month every educational fetish that is not in his own collection and poke at other educators in the ribs. The parents complain that their children don't learn anything. The children complain that they have to study everything. Occasionally some of the people go on strike. The teachers must often want to strike. No doubt a tremendous amount of energy is dissipated by all this heat and friction. But sensitive souls must always have doubts as to the merits and soundness of their own efforts to pick up an education. Every line that they swayed is thrown out by their own movements. Everything that they learned has to be unlearned if they would avoid the scars of their own children.

If we had our lives to live over again, we wouldn't go to school until we were 20. Then we should have the advantage of many modern improvements, and we should have the advantage of having been born in the 20th century. We should have the advantage of having been born in the 20th century. We should have the advantage of having been born in the 20th century.

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forth here that old age is the time to go to school. Then you have leisure and then you have little desire to go fishing or chattering.

So much we were bound to say in introducing the Hon. W. M. STEPHENS, Superintendent of Schools in Sioux City, Ia. He has just made a speech on education in a way that wins the fervent applause of an esteemed Iowa correspondent, who commands the views therein inculcated. "They are straight as a triquet and sound as a dollar," writes this enthusiast, who signs himself "Father." What do fathers know about education? In a progressive world the opinion of the children is necessarily more valuable. But Mr. STEPHENS is on his feet:

"Sioux City parents are mad, because they desire the education of mind only."

Danger lurks in generalities; and from our coin of vantage as eclectic educational agnostics we are permitted to say that educators are the most elastic and comprehensive of generalists. Do even some Sioux City parents want the education of mind only? If they do, is that desire any symptom that they are mad? To-morrow we shall hear, as we have often heard, some mighty ploughman of the field of education telling that the schools and colleges develop the muscle of their scholars too much and the brains too little. The race of girls is growing and has grown tall, strong, beautiful, making the inferiority of the other sex still more marked and galling. But the athletic girls are intelligent, while there are so many athletic boys who will never set the Charles or the Hudson on fire. The girls are more conscientious students. Their tendency to "overdo" in their studies is greater. Perhaps that is all that Mr. STEPHENS really means.

Surely it needs no Superintendent come from Sioux City to tell us that a girl might better fail ignominiously in history than fail to keep her room in order, although we can't see any ignominy in failing in history. How does Mr. STEPHENS know that the Sioux City schoolgirls don't keep their rooms in order? If they don't, it is the fault of their parents and another proof of the validity of our theory that the old folks, not the young ones, should be sent to school. Mr. STEPHENS "would have Greek, Latin and music forsaken for the art of cooking, of keeping the room or developing the body and otherwise directing the mind away from what is usually considered the right mode of feminine culture." Forsake music? What is gymnastics but a branch of music? No doubt the art of cooking is higher than music or Greek or Latin; and it is an old-fashioned dogma that young women should be instructed in the theory and practice of it. Are the female PORRONS and CASAUBONS good plain cooks? Who knows? Babes in arms "preside at" the chafing dish nowadays. Everybody cooks a little. Meanwhile, the apostles of diet are winning stomachs. We used to think, with Mr. STEPHENS, that girls ought to know how to cook; but we were wrong. By the time most girls have learned to cook, the civilized world will have ceased to eat. Breakfast has been abolished, we believe. Luncheon and dinner will follow it as usual. Long pig is gone. Beefsteak is going. Really, there is nothing for Mr. STEPHENS to worry about.

The Burdick Case and Safe Deposit Companies.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—An article in your paper under date of March 20, headed "Burdick Opened Wife's Safe," and the story of one of Buffalo's business men, who had been in the habit of depositing his money in a safe deposit company, has been a source of much amusement to the public. The article is a good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. It is a story of a man who has been in the habit of depositing his money in a safe deposit company, and who has been in the habit of depositing his money in a safe deposit company.

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III. promises to appear with less canvas than is worn by Columbus. Theoretically, Reliance should be minutes ahead of Shamrock III, but practice may tell another story. The Cup race of 1903 promises to be behind none of its predecessors for affording information on the way to get speed in boats.

When Gen. HENRY MACDONALD shot himself in Paris yesterday he confessed that the charges on which he was to be court-martialed were true. Hence the end was worthy of the man. His creditable public record cannot cover what lay beneath. Unfortunately, a character such as his tends to discredit and drag down gallantry in war rather than be lifted up and veiled by it.

Minister COMBES in the French Assembly stated boldly the other day that the aim of the preaching monks, or missionaries, as they are sometimes called, is to stimulate the hatred of republican institutions and to start a reactionary revolution. If M. COMBES gave his reasons for coming to such a conclusion, they have not been reported over the cable. But there are evident reasons leading to the belief that the aim of the majority in the present French Assembly and of its own warm supporters is to stimulate the hatred of France and the glorification of her enemies. If anything can bring about contempt for republican institutions in France it must be the hostile action of her politicians toward the army, the navy and the Church. But the charge against the "Foreign Ministry" that it is composed of a pack of agnostics is not well founded. A genuine agnostic is never a mere bigot or a *sans patrie*.

Imperialism meditates another soul-harrowing outrage against ERVING WINSTON'S Little Brown Brothers. Up in the northeast corner of Mindanao some Surigao natives escaped from their prison and were taken to the United States by the military to hunt for the murderers, and if it is necessary the writ of habeas corpus is to be suspended for Surigao. This another blow is struck at the Bill of Rights and the Boston Antis.

The proposition to race Hermis and McChesney in a special sweepstakes may result, if report be true, in pitting against each other two champions almost thoroughly of distinction, namely, Advance Guard and Advance Guard's owner has expressed his willingness to enter the "Iron Horse" in such a "three-cornered" race, on certain conditions.

Advance Guard, now six years old, has shown himself to be one of the strongest racehorses ever seen in this country. Any distance of more than a mile and a quarter suits him, and he can run, as the railbirds say, all day without tiring. Next to Gold Heels, he was undoubtedly the most popular horse in the older division seen on the metropolitan tracks last year. Hermis, however, has beaten him, as witness the Mammoth Handicap, last October, where in Hermis gave Advance Guard ten pounds. The distance on that occasion was one mile and a quarter.

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AROUND THE GALLERIES.
Landscape by D. W. Tryon at the Montross Gallery.

At the Montross Gallery, 372 Fifth avenue, is an exhibition of paintings by Dwight W. Tryon. They consist both of recent works and of many that have been lent by their owners for this occasion, some of which have never been exhibited before. As the earliest is dated 1854, about three years after Tryon's return from his studies abroad under Harpington and Daubigny, and as there are several other canvases, representing the few following years while he was still working with more or less recollection of foreign influences, the exhibition offers an excellent brief summary of his career.

The early work abounds with character, but of a more generalized sort than in his subsequent pictures; a character rather pictorial than personal. It suggests, I mean, strength and seriousness of purpose, but does not yet give evidence of the particular way in which, in a manner personal to himself, these qualities were to become distinguished. The "Starlight" (1864), for example, with a shepherd and flock wending their way homeward over a sandy pasture, and the "Newport Harbor—Night" (1865) are admirable summaries of effect, but have not been studied with the analytical observation that was to follow. Tryon, indeed, had not yet got his foot firmly planted on his native heath.

A son of New England, it was the love of the New England landscape that had made him desire to be a painter, and it is not until he fairly sets to work upon the subject of his predilection that his distinct self begins to develop in his style. Then the recollection of this or that which he had acquired abroad, of Dutch or Barbizon painting, fades; he is face to face with another problem, a new and very different range of conditions, in the confronting of which he soon acquires a method of expression suitable to the peculiar phenomena of the locality and personal to himself. So soon, indeed, that it would be quite astonishing, if we did not remember how many years, long before he had possessed himself of any technique, he was possessed with a thorough knowledge